

**NORTH KESTIVEN
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL**

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1962



LINCOLN :
DONCASTERS LTD., MINT LANE

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NORTH KESTIVEN RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT of the Medical Officer of Health and Public Health Inspector for 1962.

Chairman: MR. W. E. YOUNG, J.P., Branston

Vice-Chairman: MR. G. W. HUTSON, J.P., North Hykeham, Lincoln.

Treasurer: NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK LIMITED, Lincoln.

Medical Officer of Health: DR. E. I. BLENKINSOP.

Clerk & Chief Financial Officer: MR. F. FOSTER

Assistant Clerk & Deputy Financial Officer: MR. T. L. HILL.

Legal Advisers: Messrs. DANBY, EPTONS & GRIFFITH, Solicitors, Lincoln.

Rating & Valuation Officer and Housing Manager: MR. A. ELKINGTON, F.R.V.A.

Surveyor and Chief Public Health Inspector:
MR. J. FREEMAN, M.I.MUN.E., M.R.S.H.,
M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Surveyor: MR. J. B. SMART

Additional Public Health Inspectors:

MR. D. G. OWENS, M.A.P.H.I.

MR. R. I. BAIRSTOW, M.A.P.H.I.

MR. J. H. BULMER

Council Offices:

31 Clasketgate, Lincoln.

Telephone No. 23221.

Surveyors—27395.

Garage and Store, Sleaford Road,
Metheringham.

Telephone No. 470.

The Chairman and Vice-Chairman act as *ex-officio* members of all Committees and Sub-Committees of the Council (except the Rating and Valuation Committee)

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

As your Medical Officer of Health, I beg to lay before you my report on the vital statistics, Health and Sanitary Conditions of your District for the year ending 31st December, 1962.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area (acres)	100,783
Population 1962	35,080
1961	34,270
Dwelling houses (including houses with shops) ..	8,874
Commercial Properties	512
Licensed Premises	57
Entertainment and Recreational	48
Public Utility	41
Educational and Cultural	18
Industrial	33
Miscellaneous	240
 Total number of hereditaments	 9,823
 Rateable Value of District	 £348,627
Penny Rate Product (estm'd)	£1,400

Council Tenancies

Permanent houses and bungalows	..	..	..	1,806
Aluminium bungalows	..	..	..	60
Total	..	..	..	1,866

Considerable progress has been made with exchanges and transfers to make the best use of the housing accommodation available.

The following industries and occupations exist in the district:—Agriculture, crop drying, an egg packing station, brick making kilns, aircraft repair works, sewage works for Lincoln City, a light engineering factory, stone and sand and gravel quarries, road car depots and garages, wholesale distributors (SPD), a clothing factory, Jointine products, the Malleable Iron Works, food manufacture (N.A.A.F.I.) bakery at North Hykeham and pest control, Fisons at Metheringham.

VITAL STATISTICS 1962**Birth and Death Rates**

As the age and sex distribution of the population in different areas materially affects both the Birth and Death rates of these areas, comparability factors allowing for this are issued by the Registrar General for each local Government Unit. These factors are used in calculating what are termed as nett rates and fairer comparisons are obtained if the latter are used when comparing rates with those of any other area (when these have been similarly adjusted) or with rates for the Country as a whole).

These factors for Births and Deaths in respect of North Kesteven Rural District are 1.03 and 0.79 respectively. The corresponding figures when multiplied by the Crude Rate (that is, for Births and Deaths as the case may be) will give the nett rate.

	M.	F.	Total
Live Births	381	326	707
Legitimate	366	315	681
Illegitimate	15	11	26
Crude live birth rate per 1,000 population	..	..	20.15
Nett live birth rate per 1,000 population	..	..	20.75
Rate for England and Wales	..	..	18.0
Illegitimate live births—Per cent of total births	..	..	3.82%
Still births	12	5	17
Legitimate	12	4	16
Illegitimate	—	1	1
Still birth rate per 1,000 live and still births	..	..	23.48
Rate for England and Wales	..	..	18.1
Total live and still births	..	..	724
Deaths	188	199	387
Crude death rate per 1,000 of estimated population	..	..	11.03
Nett death rate per 1,000 of estimated population	..	..	8.71
Rate for England and Wales	..	..	11.9

Infant Mortality

i.e. deaths of infants under the age of 1 year	..	10	5	15
Legitimate	.. .. .	9	5	14
Illegitimate	.. .. .	1	—	1
Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births	.. ..	..	21.22	
Rate for England and Wales	.. .. .	..	21.4	
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births		..	20.56	
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births		..	38.46	
Neonatal deaths (deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births)	.. .. .	7	4	11
Legitimate	.. .. .	6	4	10
Illegitimate	.. .. .	1	—	1
Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births	.. ..	..	15.56	
Early neonatal deaths (i.e. deaths of infants under one week)	.. .. .	5	4	9
Legitimate	.. .. .	4	4	8
Illegitimate	.. .. .	1	—	1
Perinatal Mortality rate (stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and still births		..	35.91	

Maternal Mortality (including abortion)

Number of deaths	.. .. .	..	0
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	.. .. .	..	0.00

The birth rate at 20.75 per 1,000 of the population is slightly higher than that of England and Wales as a whole at 18.0 which is the highest since the year 1948. This is to be expected in an area where there are many young families and developing housing estates.

The death rate at 8.71 compares favourably with the figures for England and Wales at 11.9.

The infant mortality rate for the area was 21.22 which approximates closely to that of the national average of 21.4 which was the same figure as last year,

The natural increase in the population of the area, that is the excess of live births over deaths was 320, which indicates a measure of expansion and prosperity in the area.

CAUSES OF DEATH

		Male	Female	Total
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	.. ..	1	—	1
2. Tuberculosis, other	.. ..	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic disease	.. ..	1	—	1
4. Diphtheria	.. ..	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	.. ..	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections	.. ..	—	—	—
7. Acute poliomyelities	.. ..	—	—	—
8. Measles	.. ..	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	.. ..	—	—	—
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	.. ..	3	5	8

					Male	Female	Total
11.	Malignant neoplasm lung, bronchus	..			10	2	12
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	..	..		—	4	4
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	..	..		—	3	3
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms				10	11	21
15.	Leukamia, aleukaemia	..	..	..	—	1	1
16.	Diabetes	..	..	..	—	3	3
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	..			15	29	44
18.	Coronary disease, angina	..	..		48	13	61
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	..	..		2	3	5
20.	Other heart disease	..	..	..	42	65	107
21.	Other circulatory disease	..	..	..	7	5	13
22.	Influenza	..	..	..	1	1	2
23.	Pneumonia	..	..	..	14	15	29
24.	Bronchitis	..	..	..	7	5	12
25.	Other disease of respiratory system	..			—	2	2
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	..			2	—	2
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	..			—	1	1
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	..	..		2	2	4
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	..	..	..	2	—	2
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	..			—	—	—
31.	Congenital malformations	..	..		4	1	5
32.	Other defined and illdefined diseases	..			12	20	32
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	..	..	..	3	3	6
34.	All other accidents	..	..	..	2	3	5
35.	Suicide	..	..	..	—	2	2
36.	Homicide and operations of war	..			—	—	—

Heart disease was as usual the principal cause of death accounting for 44.6% of the total deaths. Coronary artery disease and angina by themselves accounted for 15.7% of the total deaths. Vascular lesions of the central nervous system i.e. Strokes accounted for 11.4% of the total deaths. Cancer all forms accounted for 12.4%, one in four being due to cancer of the lung or bronchus.

There were six deaths due to motor vehicle accidents which is two more than the previous year. However, deaths due to all other accidents amounted to five which is three less than the previous year.

There were two deaths from suicide, the figure being the same for the previous year.

There was no deaths due to notifiable infectious disease apart from one due to respiratory tuberculosis.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Nursing in the Home

Under the County Council Scheme, District Nurse/Midwives are stationed at villages throughout the area.

They are stationed at:—

BASSINGHAM	Dales, Nurse	Nurse's House, Eastgate, Bassingham Bassingham 248
BRANSTON	Chapman, Nurse	53 Hillside Estate, Branston Branston 285
BRANT BROUGHTON	Robinson, Nurse	8 Herons Close, Main Street, Claypole Fenton Claypole 235
HYKEHAM NORTH	Lewis, Sister	Mooring, Green Lane, North Hykeham North Hykeham 273
HYKEHAM NORTH	O'Boyle, Mrs	49 St Catherine's, Lincoln Lincoln 21829
LEADENHAM	Hopkinson, Nurse	Nurse's House, Station Road, Leadenham Fulbeck 266
POTTERHANWORTH	Miss M Phillips	Nurse's House, Nocton, Lincoln Metheringham 453
SKELLINGTHORPE	Daft, Nurse	Brentwood, Green Lane, North Hykeham North Hykeham 515
SWINDERBY	Frith, Nurse	Harmston Road, Aubourn, Lincoln Bassingham 320
WADDINGTON	Gregory, Nurse	'High Corner', Hill Top, Waddington Waddington 320
WASHINGBORO'	Neave, Nurse	Nurse's House, 10 Fen Road, Heighington Washingborough 281
WELLINGORE	Smith, Nurse	Nurse's House, Grantham Road, Navenby Navenby 302

Health Visitors

All district nurse/midwives act as health visitors and in addition there are two full time health visitors, one covering the North Hykeham and Waddington areas and the other covering the Skellingthorpe, Bracebridge Heath and Eagle areas.

The health visitor provides a medico social service to the family and in particular to mothers and infants, the aged, the tuberculosis patient and the problem family.

Immunization and Vaccination

Diphtheria, whooping cough and poliomyelitis immunization, also smallpox vaccination is provided free of charge by the general practitioners in the area. Poliomyelitis immunization has also been carried out at the Lindum Road School clinic. A large number of fourth injections against poliomyelitis were carried out by myself during the summer of 1961 in the schools at Branston, Heighington and Washingborough because it was inconvenient for the general practitioners concerned to do these.

Ambulance Service

Ambulances serving the area are based at Sleaford and also considerable use is made of the Lincoln City Ambulance Service. A new ambulance depot has now been opened at Waddington which will make the area more independant of the Lincoln City Ambulance Service. Before the newly appointed staff started their routine duties, they were given a a course of Firt Aid lectures by myself, a male nurse and Miss Dick, the County Nursing Superintendent.

School Clinic

This is held every Wednesday morning at 30 Lindum Road, Lincoln between the hours of 9-30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.

Infant Welfare Clinics

These are scattered throughout the principal villages in the area. See enclosed list of Infant Welfare Clinics.

Mothercraft and Relaxation Classes

These take place at the Church Hall I.W.C. at North Hykeham and there has been a moderately good attendance. In addition to a session of relaxation exercises, a talk relating to pregnancy, childbirth or mothercraft was given at each attendance.

Hospital Services

All the usual hospital services are provided by the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board at the Lincoln County and St. Georges Hospital, Lincoln. Also situated in the Council's area are St. John's Hospital which specializes in cases of mental illness and Harmston Hall Hospital at Harmston which specializes in cases of mental subnormality. There is also a hospital at Branston for the treatment of tuberculosis. Nocton Hall R.A.F. Hospital caters for R.A.F. personnel living in the area and also their families.

Public Health Laboratory Service.

Bacteriological investigations are carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service situated at Lincoln County Hospital under the supervision of Dr. Croll. The service includes the examinations of milk and water supplies as well as general bacteriological examinations for the general practitioners and the Public Health Departments. I should particularly like to thank Dr. Croll for his generous assistance and advice.

Venereal Disease Clinic

A special clinic for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal diseases is held twice a week at the Lincoln County Hospital.

SMOKING AND HEALTH

Now that the annual lung cancer deaths are more than three times the annual deaths due to road accidents I feel I am unable to let the matter pass without comment.

Over 25,000 deaths occur every year from lung cancer. This figure is rising annually just as the cigarette sales are rising.

The Report of the Royal College of Physicians established beyond all reasonable doubt that the major cause of lung cancer was tobacco smoking and that cigarettes were the most lethal form in which it could be smoked.

When confronted with these facts the confirmed tobacco addict usually counterattacks with such statements as "I know an old man of 90 who has smoked heavily all his life and hasn't got lung cancer" or "I know a woman of 30 who never smoked at all and she died of it." Maybe so, but the answer to this is that the smoker is more **LIKELY** to get lung cancer, and the more he smokes and the longer he smokes, the more **LIKELY** he is to get it.

INFANT WELFARE CLINICS				
Centre	Doctor	Nurse	Secretary	Day When Held
BASSINGHAM The Comrades Hall	Dr. I. F. A. Blakeney	Mrs. E. Dales, Nurse's House, Eastgate, Bassingham 'Phone: Bassingham 248	Mrs. P. Holmes Bassingham Lincoln Bassingham 375	3rd Tuesday
BRACEBRIDGE HEATH The Village Hall	Dr. E. I. Blenkinsop	Miss M. A. Daniels, 28 Meynell Avenue, Lincoln 'Phone: Lincoln 24084	Mrs. A. A. Baumber 7 Canwick Avenue, Bracebridge Heath, Lincoln	2nd and 4th Thursday
BRANSTON The Methodist Chapel	Dr. I. F. A. Blakeney	Mrs. M. Chapman, Sleaford Road, Branston 'Phone: Branston 285	Mrs. H. E. Deverill 110 Lincoln Road, Branston	2nd Tuesday
EAGLE The Village Hall	Dr. E. I. Blenkinsop	Miss M. A. Daniels, 28 Meynell Avenue Lincoln 'Phone: Lincoln 24084	Mrs. I. Roe, Enfield Farm, Eagle	2nd Wednesday
HEIGHINGTON The Village Hall	Dr. E. I. Blenkinsop	Nurse Neave, Nurse's House, 10 Fen Road, Heighington 'Phone: Washingborough 281	Mrs. E. Pratt, Heighington Hall, Heighington, 'Phone- Washingborough 244	2nd Thursday
LEADENHAM The Village Hall	Dr. E. A. Whiteley	Mrs. A. Freeman 14 Sutton Lane, Beckingham 'Phone: Fenton Claypole 260	Mrs. Greasley, School House, Leadenham	4th Friday
LINCOLN BRANT ROAD Social Club	Dr. T. J. 'O'Sullivan	Mrs. M. Bindon 17 Willow Road, North Hykeham	Mrs. A. McLeod, 'Torridon', Brant Road, Lincoln	4th Monday
METHERINGHAM The Village Hall	Dr. I. F. A. Blakeney (1st Wednesday)	Nurse Turner, Jubilee House, Metheringham 'Phone: Metheringham 231	Mrs. D. Fincham, Jubilee House, Metheringham 'Phone: Metheringham 231	1st and 3rd Wednesday
NAVENBY The Wesleyan School	Dr. I. F. A. Blakeney	Mrs. A. Freeman, 14 Sutton Lane, Beckingham 'Phone: Fenton Claypole 260	Mrs. C. H. Powley, School House, Navenby 'Phone: Navenby 318	2nd Friday
NOCTON R.A.F. HOSPITAL R.A.F.	R.A.F. Medical Officer	Miss Phillips, Nurse's House, Wellhead Lane, Nocton, 'Phone: Metheringham 453		Wednesday fortnightly
NORTH HYKEHAM NEWARK ROAD The Memorial Hall	Dr. E. A. Whiteley (3rd Monday)	Mrs. M. Bindon 17 Willow Road, North Hykeham	Mrs. E. M. Anderson, 292 Newark Road, North Hykeham 'Phone: North Hykeham 280	1st and 3rd Mondays
NORTH HYKEHAM VILLAGE The Church Hall	Dr. E. I. Blenkinsop (4th Tuesday)	Mrs. M. Bindon, 17 Willow Road, North Hykeham	Miss E. Holt, 171 Lincoln Road, North Hykeham North Hykeham 402	2nd and 4th Tuesdays
POTTERHANWORTH The Village Hall	Dr. I. F. A. Blakeney	Miss M. Phillips, Nurse's House, Wellhead Lane, Nocton 'Phone: Metheringham 453	Mrs. T. H. N. Battle The Old Hall, Potterhanworth, 'Phone: Branston 338	3rd Friday
SKELLINGTHORPE The Women's Institute	Dr. E. I. Blenkinsop	Miss M. A. Daniels, 28 Meynell Avenue, Lincoln 'Phone: Lincoln 24084	Mrs. A. L. Taylor, The Hollies, Skellingthorpe	2nd Monday
SWINDERBY Methodist Church School Room	Dr. E. I. Blenkinsop	Nurse Frith, The Bungalow, Harmston Road, Aubourn 'Phone: Bassingham 320	Mrs. M. W. Laird, Potter Hill Farm, Collingham, Newark 'Phone: Collingham 228	1st Thursday
WADDINGTON The Church Hall	Dr. E. I. Blenkinsop (1st Tuesday)	Mrs. W. Bindon, 17 Willow Road, North Hykeham	Mrs. M. A. Lowe, 'Pondcherri', Clifi Road, Waddington	1st and 3rd Tuesday
WASHINGBOROUGH The Village Hall	Dr. E. I. Blenkinsop	Nurse Neave, Nurse's House, 10 Fen Road, Heighington 'Phone: Washingborough 281	Mrs. M. J. Onyon, Suffolk House, Washingborough, 'Phone: Washingborough 234	3rd Thursday
WADDINGTON R.A.F.	R.A.F. Medical Officer	Miss Daniels, 28 Meynell Avenue, Lincoln 'Phone: Lincoln 24084		1st and 3rd Thursday

INFECTIOUS DISEASES													
Age	Diphtheria	Puerperal Pyrexia	Pneumonia	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Measles	Whooping Cough	Erysipelas	Dysentery	Scarlet Fever	Acute Polio- myelitis	Cerebro Spinal Fever	Para- typhoid Fever	Total
Under 1 year					3								3
1—2					14			2					16
3—4					23			1					24
5—9					79			2					81
9—15					3			1	1				5
15—20									1				1
20—35			3					2	2				7
35—45			2										2
45—65			1										1
65 and over													
Total			6		122			8	4				140
Admission to Hospital									1				1

The next most common "get out" is the argument that industrial smoke pollution and diesel fumes are far worse than cigarette smoking. The answer to this contention is to look at the little island of Jersey where there is almost no pollution from industry and very little from diesel fumes. Cigarettes are cheap, the consumption of them is high and so are the lung cancer figures.

"Of course we all have to die of something someday so I might just as well die of lung cancer as anything else." Let this argument fool no one. Death from lung cancer is usually a particularly nasty, unpleasant and painful lingering affair. I am sure that anyone who has seen a loved one suffering from, and eventually dying from, this condition will agree with me.

Other such statements as "I don't inhale" can be considered the smokers big excuse. How does he know the exact amount going down his bronchial tubes.

"Why if smoking is so harmful doesn't the Government do something to ban it? How can it when the revenue from tobacco duty amounts to £800,000,000 per annum and pays for almost the cost of the National Health Service.

For every person who dies of lung cancer the community benefits to the tune of £32,000. These lives are cheap at the price.

"Why don't we as adults set a better example to the younger generation." The answer is that the addiction to the narcotic action of tobacco is stronger than our desire to give it up. What an outcry is made about the few people who became addicted to sleeping tablets, slimming tablets and pep pills (most much less deadly than tobacco), but then they are not contributing £800,000,000 to the country's welfare, are they?

However hard the smoker tries to excuse the habit, the incontrovertible facts cannot be altered to suit his way of thinking.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The beginning of 1962 was accompanied by the outbreak of smallpox in the West Riding of Yorkshire and in South Wales. A few secondary contacts and one primary contact were located in the area and were vaccinated.

Brucellosis

Three cases of this infection occurred in the area during the year. This infection can be caused by two closely related micro organisms, the first *Brucella Abortus*, which causes contagious abortion in cattle and abortus or undulant fever in humans, the second, *Brucella Melitensis* is an infection usually found in goats in the Mediterranean area and causes Malta fever in humans.

Two cases were found to be caused by the *Abortus* type of *Brucellosis* germ and the third was found to be caused by the *Melitensis* type.

A search for the offending milk proved unavailing until a chance sample of raw farm bottled tuberculin tested milk taken by the Lincoln City Public Health Department proved positive. The milk had originated

from a large Jersey herd in the North Kesteven R.D.C. area and routine sampling of the herd showed that seven animals were affected with Brucellosis of the Melitensis type. How this type of Brucellosis usually found in goats in the Mediterranean area had found its way to a dairy herd of cows in Lincolnshire no one can tell, but according to Dr. Croll, the Director of the Public Health Laboratory Service at Lincoln County Hospital, it is the first case of indigenously acquired infection with *Brucella Melitensis* that has been recorded, according to his knowledge.

An order was served on the farmer in question requiring that all milk sold from his farm should be pasteurized as it was impracticable for him to isolate the infected animals. This order is still in force.

Efforts to trace the source of infection of the two cases of the Abortus type were unsuccessful.

It would appear that there is a very definite case that Brucellosis should be a notifiable infectious disease.

Dysentery

There were eight notifications of dysentery during 1962. Although more than last year (two) the figure is not excessive.

Diphtheria

No cases were notified during the year but cases are often occurring in the country from time to time and it is essential that a high level of immunization be maintained in order to prevent the possibility of an outbreak.

Whooping Cough

No cases were notified during 1962. It would appear that the increasing use of triple antigen (diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus) has reduced the incidence of this infection.

Poliomyelitis

There were no cases of poliomyelitis notified during the year in this area.

There are now plentiful supplies of oral vaccine available and it is most essential that all children should receive this vaccine in order to maintain an immune community. It is thought that the immunity from 3 doses of oral vaccine is probably lifelong.

Food Poisoning

Four cases of this condition were notified during the year.

Tuberculosis

There were six new cases of tuberculosis notified during the year. Of these six cases five were pulmonary tuberculosis and one death was attributable to this cause during the year. Enormous developments have taken place in the treatment and prevention of tuberculosis in recent years but if there is any relaxation in the battle against this disease final eradication will be further postponed.

The maintainance of the B.C.G. vaccination programme is vitally important. The job of tracing contacts of cases and persuading them to be X-rayed is done by the Health visitors or District Nurses. Often quite a lot of time is spent before these tasks are finally accomplished. It is an unfortunate fact that tuberculosis is still considered with such dread and by some as a social stigma. But for this mental attitude on the part of some of the general public, the process of tuberculosis eradication could be much faster.

With regard to cases of infectious disease in general it should be noted that a considerable number of these are admitted to hospital in Lincoln before a diagnosis is made. If the diagnosis is made in a Lincoln Hospital, the notification return is included in those of Lincoln City and not in that of the North Kesteven R.D.C. The hospital concerned however makes the practice of informing myself of the diagnosis in order that preventive measures can be carried out in the home and locality from which the case originated.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Inspection of Meat.

In the area there are 2 licenced slaughterhouses.

The following is a tabular statement for the post-mortem inspection of animals:—

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	381	604	13	613	2026	15
Number inspected	381	604	13	613	2026	15
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci						
Whole carcasses condemned	14	21	5	5	16	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	42	100	1	8	22	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	14.7%	20%	46.1%	2.1%	1.8%	Nil
Tuberculosis only:						
Whole carcasses condemned	7	11	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	15	51	Nil	Nil	57	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	5.7%	10.2%	Nil	Nil	2.8%	Nil
Cysticercosis:						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	2	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Generalised and totally condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Weight of Meat Condemned.

	Carcase Meat		
	tons	cwts.	lbs.
Bovine	11	19	30
Sheep	—	2	107
Pigs	1	12	12
Horses	—	—	—
Total:	13	14	37

	Offal		
	tons	cwts.	lbs.
	2	19	27
	—	—	97
	—	7	38
	—	—	—
Total:	3	7	46

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food continue sending reactor cattle into the slaughterhouse of Messrs. Hughes & Son (Skellingthorpe) Ltd., but only in very small numbers,

Food Premises.

(i) The following is a tabular statement of the type of food premises in the area.

Restaurants and Cafes	Butchers	Grocers & Confectioners	Fish & Chip Fryers	Bake-houses	Fruiterers	Licensed Premises
17	23	103	10	9	2	62

(ii) Food Premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Sale of Ice-Cream	Manufacture of Meat Products	Fish and Chip Fryers
112	24	10

156 inspections of the above premises were made during the year.

(iii) Disposal of Condemned Meat.

This is taken to a Knackers Yard in the district for processing into pet food and fertilisers.

Ice Cream (Heat Treatment etc.) Regulations, 1947-52

There are no manufacturers of ice-cream in the district, During the year four soft ice-cream vehicles began operating from registered premises in North Hykeham, Four samples were taken from these vehicles during the year and all samples were found to be grade 1.

Food Hygiene

During the year routine inspections of food premises continued and 156 inspections were made.

Summonses were taken out under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and under Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960. In one case which concerned the sale of a mouldy sausage roll, the defendant was fined £5 and costs. In the other case which concerned contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960, the defendant was found guilty of eleven offences and was fined a total of £25, and was ordered to pay £10/10/0 costs.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Visits to Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	..	346
Drains Tested	..	..	..	..	..	768
Housing Inspection	..	..	..	..	..	1299
Knackers Yard	..	..	..	..	..	22
Refuse Tips	..	..	..	..	..	141
Inspections on Complaint	..	..	..	..	..	102
Other Inspections under Public Health Act	..	..				205
Inspections under Food and Drugs Act	..	..	..			156
Milk Samples	..	..	..	..	..	252
Infectious Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	14
Water Samples taken	..	..	..	..	..	149
Caravan Acts	..	..	..	..	..	189
Sewer Dykes	..	..	..	..	..	74
Visits <i>re</i> Water Supplies..	..	..	..	..	..	21
Visits to Council Houses <i>re</i> Repairs	..	..	..	..	..	2669
Sewage Works	..	..	..	..	..	147
Buildings in course of Erection	..	..	..	..	..	1588
Scavenging	..	..	..	..	..	141
Visits to Housing Sites	..	..	..	..	..	298
Factories Act	..	..	..	..	..	26
Petroleum	..	..	..	..	..	27
Sewers	..	..	..	..	..	170
House Drain Connections	..	..	..	..	..	77
Garage and Store	..	..	..	..	..	52
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	373
Clean Air Act	..	..	..	..	..	13
Improvements to Council Houses	..	..	..	..	..	190

HOUSING

In carrying out their duties under the Housing Acts in respect of unfit houses, investigating applications for Improvement Grants and supervising the subsequent work, your Public Health Inspectors made 1299 visits. The following gives brief details of the outcome of this work.

Slum Clearance

During 1962 28 houses were reported to the Council under Section 16, Housing Act, 1957, as being unfit for human habitation and incapable of being rendered fit at reasonable expense.

Of the 28 houses, Demolition Orders were made in 7 cases, Closing Orders in 11 case. Undertakings accepted in 3 cases and 17 remaining to be finally dealt with at the end of the year.

3 Demolition Orders were made and 2 Undertakings accepted by the Council in respect of houses first dealt with before 1962. During the year 20 houses were demolished and 13 made fit.

14 houses were reported as unfit pursuant to Section 42, Housing Act, 1957.

Since 1956 a total of 110 dwellings have been included in Clearance Areas under Section 42 and of these 22 have been demolished (10 purchased by the Council and demolished and 12 demolished by owners under Clearance Orders). 21 have been purchased by the Council but not yet demolished, 35 have been included in Confirmed Closing Orders but not yet demolished, and 32 remain to be dealt with by Clearance Order or otherwise.

Since November, 1955, a total of 136 dwellings, first dealt with by Clearance Order or Section 116 of the Housing Act, 1957, have been demolished.

Rent Act, 1957

During the year one application for a certificate of Disrepair was received and one undertaking from the Landlord received. No Certificates were granted.

Improvement Grants

During the year the Council approved 24 applications for Discretionary Grants, the amount of grants involved being £8,859. The total number of Discretionary Grants approved since the commencement of the Act is 277.

The number of Standard Grants approved during the year was 46 making a total since commencement of the Act of 127.

Conversion of Closets under Section 47, Public Health Act, 1936.

During the year the Council approved 20 applications for converting closets (other than water closets) to water closets, making a total of 142 since the commencement of the scheme.

New Housing

6 new Council Houses were completed during the year bringing the total built since the end of the war to 1,251.

During the year 382 dwellings were completed by private builders making a total of 2,188 since the war. At the end of the year 270 private dwellings were under construction.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA

Water Supply

All parishes have a piped water supply from the Lincoln and District Water Board. Details of the supply are given below.

				<i>Direct Services</i>		<i>Pillar Fountains</i>	
				<i>No. of Properties served</i>	<i>Popl'n served</i>	<i>No. of Properties served</i>	<i>Popl'n served</i>
Aubourn, Haddington and South							
Hykeham	..	..	..	180	611	14	45
Bassingham	..	..	..	188	659	—	—
Beckingham	..	..	..	65	221	19	65
Boothby Graffoe	..	..	..	47	159	—	—
Bracebridge Heath	..	..	..	654	3490	—	—
Branston and Mere	..	..		524	1808	43	138
Brant Broughton and Stragglethorpe				172	583	14	60
Canwick	..	..	..	115	391	—	—
Carlton-le-Moorland		..	..	66	214	6	22
Coleby	..	..	..	126	469	5	21
Doddington and Whisby	..	..		85	295	—	—
Dunston	..	..	..	115	356	14	51
Eagle and Swinethorpe	..	..		122	478	—	—
Harmston	..	..	..	82	277	12	31
Heighington	..	..	..	329	1309	12	38
Leadenham	..	..	..	159	537	—	—
Metheringham	..	..	..	343	1164	106	363
Navenby (includes Skinnand)	..			174	603	31	105
Nocton	..	..	..	100	776	—	—
North Hykeham	..	..	..	1682	5508	—	—
North Scarle	..	..	..	81	260	—	—
Norton Disney	..	..	..	46	162	5	19
Potterhanworth	..	..	..	110	376	16	51
Skellingthorpe	..	..	..	660	2420	—	—
Stapleford	..	..	..	26	90	11	38
Swinderby	..	..	..	106	1890	—	—
Thorpe-on-the-Hill (includes Morton)				6	813	—	—
Thurlby	..	..	..	22	81	5	20
Waddington	..	..	..	616	3926	51	160
Washingborough	..	..	..	329	999	27	80
Welbourn	..	..	..	191	647	17	51
Wellingore	..	..	..	150	511	8	26

The Lincoln and District Water Board forward bacteriological samples for weekly examination and periodic samples for chemical and fluorine content are sent to the Board's Analyst. All the samples have proved to be satisfactory.

Chemical and Flourine Analysis						Parts per Million
Total Solids dried 180°	..	..	..	..	..	370.00
Suspended Matter	..	..	..	..	..	Absent
Chloride as chlorine	..	..	..	..	..	60.35
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrate	..	..	..	..	..	2.88
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrite	..	..	..	..	..	Absent
Free and saline Ammonia	..	..	..	..	..	0.008
Albuminoid Ammonia	..	..	..	..	..	0.008
Temporary Hardness	..	..	..	..	..	110.00
Permanent Hardness	..	..	..	..	..	94.00
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs at 80°F from N/80 KMnO ₄	..	..	..	..	..	0.28
PH value	..	..	..	..	..	7.80
Appearance	..	..	..	..	..	Clear & Bright
Odour	..	..	..	..	..	Normal
Taste and Coulor	..	..	..	..	..	Normal
Heavy Metals	..	..	..	..	..	Absent
Free Chlorine	..	..	..	..	..	Absent
Flourides as Flourine	..	..	..	..	..	0.05

Observations:—At the time of sampling this water was of suitable chemical quality for human consumption, domestic use and dairy purposes.

Refuse Disposal

A weekly collection of refuse was carried out throughout the whole of the district, the work being executed by direct labour.

Refuse was collected from the rear of the premises in the villages of Bracebridge Heath, North Hykeham and Skellingthorpe. Elsewhere householders were required to carry their dustbins to the kerbside.

The quantity of refuse collected increased and this was not only due to the greater number of houses to be served but also due to a tendency which has developed over recent years for the refuse from individual houses to increase in bulk. This stems partly from modern methods of packing household commodities and partly from the fact that occupiers of dwellings in those areas of denser development do not have the facilities for burning paper and cardboard. The result is that, whereas in the past it has been possible to restrict the amount of refuse collected each week to the contents of one standard dustbin per household and still is over the greater part of the district, the time is approaching when it will not be possible for the householder to do this.

Tipping continued principally at Bracebridge Low Fields and to a lesser extent at Metherringham.

Sewage Disposal

At the end of 1962 the following villages were sewered:- Boothby Graffoe, Bracebridge Heath, Branston, Brant Broughton, Heighington, Metherringham, North Hykeham, Washingborough and Welbourn.

A small sewer extension scheme was carried out at Heath Road, Bracebridge Heath and the properties connected to the sewer.

Tenders were received for the sewerage of Navenby and Wellingore.

The policy of connecting houses with effectual drainage to cesspools to new public sewers was continued and grant aid given for the conversion into water closets of other types.

Pests Act, 1949

The Council employ two full-time Rodent Operators. The District is divided into two areas, each Operator being responsible for a particular area.

The Report for the Year Ending 31st December, 1962, which is sent to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, is reproduced to show the results of their work.

		Type of Property				
		Non-Agricultural				Agri-cultural
		(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses including Council	(3) All other including Business Premises	(4) Total of Cols (1) (2) & (3)	
1	Number of Properties in Local Authority's District	19	7801	997	8817	1244
2	Total Number of Properties Inspected as a result of notification	19	740	50	809	89
	Number of such Properties found to be infested by:					
	Common Rat { Major	18	88	15	121	65
	{ Minor	1	573	18	592	10
	House Mouse { Major	—	3	1	4	1
	{ Minor	—	2	2	4	—
3	Total Number of Properties Inspected in the course of Survey under the Act	—	4785	477	5262	888
	Number of such Properties found to be infested by:					
	Common Rat { Major	—	30	17	47	60
	{ Minor	—	1133	11	1144	135
	House Mouse { Major	—	3	—	3	1
	{ Minor	—	1	—	1	—
4	Total Inspection carried out including Re-Inspections	56	5525	527	6108	977
5	Number of Infested Properties treated by the Local Authority	19	1833	57	1909	138
6	Total treatments carried out including Re-Treatments	56	1843	57	1956	138
7	Number of "BLOCK" Control Schemes carried out	148				

Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Sanitary accommodation:—

(a) Insufficient, Nil. (b) Unsuitable or defective 3. All were remedied.

Premises	Number on Register	Inspections	Written Notices
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	3	—	—
Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	67	20	—
Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	18	6	—
TOTAL	88	26	

Health Education

The Council subscribe to the Central Council for Health Education and received their posters and leaflets. A great deal of time and effort is spent by the staff of the Health Department of this council in persuading members of the public to increase their standard of hygiene. What may appear on a report as a single visit or inspection may have in fact have entailed many hours of explanation and persuasion.

National Assistance Act, 1947

No action was taken under Section 47 of the above Act during 1962. This section provides for the compulsory removal to hospital or an institution of old persons who are suffering from grave chronic disease, or who are generally in an unhygienic or verminous condition and are not properly cared for. Any action under this legislation must I feel always be looked upon as absolutely the last resort and should only be invoked when all other measures have failed, as it deprived the right of freedom to the individual.

In conclusion I should like to thank the Chairman and members of the Council, the other Officials, and in particular the staff of the Public Health Department for their invaluable assistance during the year.

I remain,

Your obedient Servant,

E. I. BLENKINSOP,

Medical Officer of Health.

